COX ATTACKS HARDING'S PLAN FOR PEACE WITH GERMANY

Nominee Declares That That Would Be Disheartening Event wars the method, more effective than gases or bombs, will be the employment of the germs of diseases, carry-

name of government that will hold

are in a time which calls for straight thinking, straight talking and straight acting. This is no time for wobbling. Never in all our history has more been done for government. Never was ecrifice more sublime. The most precious things of heart and home were given up in a spirit which guarantees the perpetuity of our institutions-if the faith is kept with those who served and suffered. The altar of our republic is drenched away from the tragedles and obliga-tions of the war, not consecrated to a sense of honor and of duty which resists every base suggestion of per-sonal or political expediency, is un-

worthy of the esteem of his countrymen and women who by exconvention charted our course in the open seas of the future sensed the spirit of the hour and phrased it with ciarity and courage. It is not necesratic platform to know its meaning. Proud of the leadership and achievement of the party in war. Democracy faces unafraid the problems of peace be read along with the platform framed by Republican leaders in order that both spirit and purpose as dominate the opposing organiza-may be contrasted. On the one hand we see pride expressed in the nation's glory and a promise of ser-vice easily understood. On the other captious, unhappy spirit and the treatment of subjects vital to the completely confused the public mind. It was clear that the senatorial oligarchy had been given its own way in the selection of the presidential candidate, but it was surprising that it was able to fasten into the party platform the creed of hate and bitterness and the vacillating policy that

In the midst of war the present canatorial cabal, led by Senators Lodge, Penrose and Smoot was formed. Superficial evidence of loyalty to the president was deliberate in order that the great rank and file of their party, faithful and patriotic to the very core, might not be offended. But our arms they delayed and obstructed the works of peace. If deemed useful to the work in hand no artifice for interfering with our constitution--making authority was rejected. Before the country knew, yea, these men themselves knew the details of the composite plan, ed at the peace table, they declared their opposition to it. Before the treaty was submitted to the Senate in the manner the Constitution provides, they violated every custom consideration of decency by presenting a copy of the document, procured unblushingly from enemy hands, and passed it into the printed record of senatorial proceedings. From that hour dated the en terprise of throwing the whole subtechnical discussion, in or der that the public might be con-The plan has never changed in its objective, but the method has At the outset there was the careful interfere with the principle evolved it was the form and not the substance that professedly inspired attack. But pretense was futile when proposals later came forth that clearly emascuplan. It is not necessary to

ions held the support of the se called regular Republican leaders. that time the processes have teresting. Political expedibeen interesting. ency in its truest sense dwarfed every est or of the maintenace of the honor of a great political party. exclusive question was how to avoid a rupture in the Republican organ The country received with interest, to say the least, the an-nouncement from Chicago, where the national convention was assembled that a platform plank, dealing with the subject of world peace, had been drawn, leaving out the Lodge reservations, and yet remaining agreeable to all interests, meaning thereby, the Lodge reservationists, the mild reservationists and the group of Republi can senators that openly opposed the

recall the details of the controversy in the Senate. Senator Lodge finally

known as the Lodge reservations, an

when Congress adjourned these re-

sed his ideas into what wer

As the platform made no definite committal of policy and was, in fact, so artfully phrased as to make almost any deduction possible, it passed through the convention with practical unanimity. Senator Johnson how-ever, whose position has been con-sistent and whose opposition to the tion's choice until the candidate had stated the meaning of the platform, and announced definitely the policy that would be his, if elected.

The Republican candidate has spoken and his utterance calls forth

"Yesterday in his speech of accept-Harding unequivocally took his stand upon the paramount of Nationa. The Republican party nds committed by its platform bearer has now accentuated There can be no mis-

Senator Harding, as the candidate are as one on this question, and, as archy war came overnight, and the

the latter expresses it, the Republican opportunity to render a service in the averted, but the minority position as expressed in the Senate prevails as that of the party. In short, prin-ciple, as avowed in support of the ed mild reservations, has been surrendered to expediency.
Senator Harding makes this nev

"I promise you formal and effective

peace so quickly as a Republican con-gress can pass its declaration for a Republican executive to sign." This means but one thing-a sepa

ening event in civilization since the Russians made their separate peace with Germany, and infinitely more unworthy on our part than it was on hat of the Russians. They were breatened with starvation and revolution had swept their country. Our soldiers fought side by side with the Allies. So complete was the coali-tion of strength and purpose that General Foch was given supreme command, and every soldier in the allied cause, no matter what flag he followed, recognized him as his chief. conditions and plain in the pledge We fought the war together, and now of service made to the public. It before the thing is through it is pro-carries bonesty of word and intent. posed to enter into a separate peace before the thing is through it is prowith Germany! In good faith we pledged our strength with our associates for the enforcement of terms upon offending powers, and now it is suggested that this be withdrawn. Suppose Germany, recognizing the first break in the Allies, proposes something we cannot accept. Does Senator Harding intend to send an army to Germany to press her to our terms? Certainly the allied army could not be expected to render aid If on the other hand, Germany should accept the chance we ent and the future, in terms that breaking the bond it would be for the express purpose of insuring a German-American alliance, recognizing that the Allies in fact, no nation in good standing-would have anything to do with either of us.

This plan would not only be a piece of bungling diplomacy, but plain, un-adulterated dishonesty, as well. No less an authority than Senator Lodge said, before the heat of recent controversy, that to make peace except in company with the Allies would "brand us everlastingly with dishonor and bring ruin to us."

And then after peace is made with Germany, Senator Harding would, he says, "hopefully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposunderneath this misleading exterior, of Europe and of the earth, propos-conspirators planned and plotted, ing that understanding which makes with bigoted zeal. With victory to us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship.

In short, America, refusing to en-ter the League of Nations (now already established by twenty-nine nations) and bearing and deserving the contempt, of the world, would submit an entirely new project. This act would either be regarded as arrant madness or attempted international

The plain truth is, that the Republican leaders, obsessed with a deter-mination to win the presidential election, have attempted to satisfy too Inconsistmany divergent views. ncies, inevitable under the circumstances, rise to haunt them on every hand, and they find themselves arrayed in public thought at least, against a great principle. More than that, their conduct is opposed to the idealism upon whih their party prospered in other days.

Illustrating these observations by

oncrete facts, let it be remembered that those now inveighing against an interest in affairs outside of America, criticised President Wilson in unmeasured terms for not resenting the invasion of Belgium in 1914. They erm the League of Nations a military alliance, which, except for their opposition, would envelop our coun-ry, when, as a mater of truth, the mbject of a League of Nations has for years, and the League to Enforce ce was presided over by so distinguished a Republican as Ex-Presdent Taft, who, before audiences in very section advocated the principle and the plan of the present League They charge experimentation, when we have as historical precedent the Monroe Doctrine, which is the very essence of Article X of the Versailles ovenant. Skeptics viewed Monroe's nandate with alarm, predicting current wars in defense of Central South American states, whose guard-ans they alleged we need not be. And yet not a shot has been fired in almost one hundred years in erving sovereign rights on this hem sphere. They hypocritically claim that the League of Nations will result in our boys being drawn into nilitary service, but they fail to realize that every high school youngster n the land knows that no treaty can override our Constitution, which reerves to Congress, and to Congres Americanism with They preach neaning of their own invention, and artfully appeal to a selfish and provincial spirit, forgetting that Lincoln fought a war over the purely moral question of slavery, and that McKinley broke the fetters of our boundary lines, spoke the freedom of Cuba, and carried the torch of Amerpines They lose memory of Garfield's prophecy that America, under the blessings of God-given opportunity, would by her moral leadership and co-operation become a Messiah mong the nations of the earth. These are fateful times. Organized government has a definite duty all

over the world. The house of civiliza 'It will of course be understood tion is to be put in order. The supreme issue of the century is before us and the nation that halts and deimpulses of humanity, rising above national lines, merely seek to make another horrible war impossible. Under the old order of international an-

world was on fire before we knew it. | have made other proposals. modern science brought new forms of destruction in great guns, submarines, airships, and poison gases. It is no secret that our chemists had perfected, when the contest came to a precipitate close, gases so deadly that whole cities could be wiped out, armies destroyed, and the crews of battleships smothered. The public prints are filled with the opining pestilence and destruction. Any nation prepared under these conditions, as Germany was equipped in 1914, could conquer the world in a

possible. A definite plan has been agreed upon. The League of Nations is in operation. A very important work, under its control, just completed, was participated in by the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State under the Roosevelt administration. At a meeting of the Council of the pledge of policy in behalf of his organizing committee of twelve of the est eminent jurists in the world was selected. The duty of this group was making of better world conditions. to devise a plan for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice, as a branch of the League. This assignment has been augurs well for world progress. not join in this practical and humane movement. President Wilson, as our representative at the peace table, entered the League in our name, in so far as the executive authority permitted. Senatod Harding, as the Re publican candidate for the presidency proposes in plain words that we re main out of it. As the Democratic candidate, I favor going in. Let us analyze Senator Harding's plan of making a German-American and then calling for a "new relation ship among nations," assuming for the purpose of argument only that the perfidious hand that dealt with Ger many would possess the power or influence to draw twenty-nine nation away from a plan already at work and induce them to retrace step and make a new beginning. This would entail our appointing another commission to assemble with those selected by the other powers. he Versailles instrument discarded, the whole subject of partitions and divisions of territory on new lines would be reopened. The difficulties in this regard, as any fair mind appreciates, would be greater than they were at the peace session, and we must not attempt to convince our selves that they did not try the genius, patience, and diplomacy of states nen at that time. History will say that great as was the Amed triumph in war, no less a victory was achieved at the peace table. The Republican proposal means dishonor, world confusion and delay. It would keep us in permanent company with Ger-many, Russia, Turkey and Mexico. It would entail, in the ultimate, more real injury than the war itself. The Democratic position on the question, as expressed in the platform, is:

"We advocate immediate ratification of the Treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity, but do not oppose the ac-ceptance of any reservation making clearer or more specific the obliga tions of the United States to the eague associates."

istration clearly will be the ratification of the Treaty. The matter should be approached without thought of the bitterness of the past. The public I am confident that the friends of world peace as it will be promoted by the League, will have in numbers the constitutional requisite to favorable senatorial action. The captious may say that our platform reference to reservations is vague and indefinite Its meaning, in brief, is that we shall state our interpretation of the covcnant as a matter of good faith to our associates and as a precaution against any misunderstanding in the future. people shall have spoken, the League will be in the hands of its friends in the Senate, and a safe index as to what they will do is supplied by what reservations they have proposed in the past. Some months ago, in a contributed article to the New York Times, I expressed my own opinion of the situation as it then was. I repro-

duce it here: "There can be no doubt but that some senators have been conscientius in their desire to clarify the provisions of the Treaty. Two things apparently have disturbed them: First, they wanted to make sure that the League was not to be an alliance and that its basic purpose was peace and not controversy. Second, they wanted the other powers signing the instrument to understand our constitutional limitations beyond which the reaty-making power cannot go. Dealing with these two questions in order. it has always seemed to me that the interpretation of the function of the League might have been stated in these words:

'In giving its assent to this treaty, the Senate has in mind the fact that the League of Nations which it embodies was devised for the sole purpose of maintaining peace and comity among the nations of the earth and preventing the recurrence of such destructive conflicts as that through which the world has just passed. The o-operation of the United States with the League and its continuance as a member thereof, will naturally de-pend upon the adherence of the League to that fundamental purpose. "Such a declaration would at least

express the view of the United States and justify the course which our nawould unquestionably follow the basic purpose of the League were at any time distorted. It would also appear to be a simpler matter to provide against any misunderstanding in the future and at the same time to meet the objections of those who believe that we might be inviting a controversy over our constiturights, by making a senatorial addition in words something like

that in carrying out the purpose of the League, the government of the United States must at all times act in strict harmony with the terms and in-tent of the United States Constitution which cannot in any way be altered by the treaty-making power'." Unquestioned friends of the league may all be disposed to be, the fact

It sickens our senses to think of anolatform clearly lays no bar against of products between individuals, thority acted unwisely,
other. We saw one conflict into any additions that will be helpful, but it speaks in a firm resolution to stand against anything that disturbs the vital principle. We hear it said that interpretations are unnecessary. That government. The least therefore, that here. The difference between autocomes be true, but they will at least be might be rendered unto government racy is well marked in his mind. He may be true, but they will at least be reassuring to many of our citizens, who feel that in signing the treaty, there should be no mental reservations that are not expressed in plain words, as a matter of good faith to our associates. Such interpretations possess the further virtue of supplying a base upon which agreement can be reached, and agreement, without injury to the cov-enant, is now of pressing importance. that prompted some members of the senate to vote for the Lodge reservations. Those who conscientiously voted for them in the final roll calls realized however that they acted under duress, in that a politically bigoted minority was exercising the arbidrastic conditions. Happily the voters of the republic, under our system of government, can remedy that situagovernment, can remeay that they tion, and I have the faith that they will, at the election this fall. Then organized government will be enabled contributions have been made to the The agencies of exchange will automatically adjust themselves to the oppertunities of commercial freedom. New life and renewed hope will take hold of every nation. Mankind will press a resolute shoulder to the task of readjustment, and a new era will have dawned upon the earth. We have domestic problems to be

They are most pressing.

settled.

Many conditions growing out of the war will not and should not continue. The work of readjustment will ca! for our best energy, ingenuity, unselfit is the general welfare we must One of the first things to be done is the repeal of war taxes. The entry of America into the world war projected our people into an unwas faced with a determination to victory. Billions in liberty loans subscribed by patriots regardless of their financial. condition were instantly placed at the disposal of the government, and other billions were gladly paid into the treasury through many forms of taxation. To have paid by current taxes more than one-third of the expense of the greatest war in the history of mankind, is a reflection on the high sense of national duty with which we of America view the obligations of this generation. Imfollowing the armistice. measures to modify onerous and an noying taxation should have been taken and the Republican congress in which all tax laws must originate, and which for almost two years has exclusively held the power to ameliorate this condition, has not made single effort or passed a single law to lift from the American people load of war taxation that cannot be tolerated in a time of peace. Federal taxation must be heavily reduced, it is the real safety valve to the inand it will be done at once, if a Democratic administration is chosen in November. Without hampering essential national administrative de- tie-up, but facts and not conclupartments, by the elimination of all sions should be submitted. The deothers and strict economy everywhere, termining national taxes can be reduced in excess of two billion dollars yearly. An- process governmental agencies must noying/consumption taxes, once willingly borne, now unjustified, should of life and property, and maintain be repealed. The incomes from war-firmness but absolute impartiality, made fortunes, those of non-production. This is always the real test, but if ofers and those derived from industries ficial conduct combines courage and next. that exist by unfair privilege may be fairness, our governmental able to carry their present load, but tions come out of these affairs uner and of the small tradesman should a better form of taxation than the soand I suggest a small tax, probably one to one and one-half per cent on the total business of every going concern. It is to be understood that the clude income received by wage-earn ers, salaried men, agriculturists and the small business man who should be exempt from this tax. The profiteer and some of the highly capitalized units have used the excess profits tax as a favorite excuse for loading on the consumer by means of highly inflated selling prices many times the amount actually paid the government A necessary condition to the national contentment and sound business is a just proportion between fair profits to business and fair prices to the corsumer. It is unquestioned that the enormous expansion of public and private credit made necessary as a part of war financing, the diversion of the products of many industries from their usual channels, as well as the disturbance to general business caused by the withdrawal of millions of men from producing fields, all con tributed to the rise in prices. Reversion of these various agencies to a more stable condition will tend toward a recession in the enormously inflated present prices of many commodities and property values there are now evidences that a sane adjustment is not far distant. Deep

of wealth or condition, were giving sides, in proportion as his devotion of their blood and substance, many to American life develops, his intercorporations and men seized the very est in the impulsive processes of hour that civilization lay prostrate to revolution diminishes. We must be secure for themselves fortunes wrung patient in the work of assimilation from the public and from the government, by the levying of prices that in many cases were a crime. Under present taxation laws much capital is drawing out of industry and finding investment in non-taxable securities This will cease if the changes suggested are made. In the analysis of government, as The necessity for the drastic laws of the events of today enable us to penetrate the subject, we see the differ- should return at the earliest opporence between the old and the progressive kinds of thinking. The belief of the reactionaries is that government should not function more widely than now that warrants any infringement it did in the past, but they seem to on the right of free speech and as-forget that the fundamental of our sembly nor on the liberty of the plan is equal rights for all and special privileges for none. Modern life vidual freedom consistent with has developed new problems. Civilizations afety of our institutions should

sentiment enthralled

people during the war and slight at-

economic changes that were then in

changes were generally accepted as one of the trials necessary to be en-

dured and they were submerged in

the thought and purpose for victory.

While millions of free men, regardless

rogress and when observed

for this continuous service is a policy is oposed to government, in any form, of fair-dealing. Too often the genius and he hates ours because it appeals we have not recognized as we should, of it becomes plain to them. Official that the failure of government to contempt for the law is a harmful contempt for the law is a harmful exhibition to our people. It is diffiprevent inequalities has made it possible for mischlevous spirits to de- cult to follow the reasoning of anyvelop prejudice against the institu-tions of government, rather than one who would seek to make an isis a very important difference here. This difference bears directly on profiteering, which is today the most sinister influence in American life. It is not a new thing in America. Republican campaign fund for no purpose except to buy a government underhold, and to make illegal profits as the result of preference. Such largesses are today a greater menace to our contentment and our institutions than the countless temporary profiteers who are making a mockery of honest business, but who can live and fatten only in time of disturbed prices. If I am called to service as president means will be found, if they do not already exist, for compelling exceptions to the great mass

even at the point of the bayonet.

tempts that are sometimes made to

and capital are inevitable. The dis-

characteristic of a democracy, and

thought will do the rest. During this

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hundred thousand foreign born

Without home or community

plexed manufacturing plants.

assembled in the great trade centers

to meet the demand of the hour.

having no understanding of the prin

of church, school, community agen

lessness have been the chief

tributors to their own troubles.

that the man who learns our

and studiously avoid

tion continues to build along the given. Excessive regulation causes same basic lines and altruistic as we manifestations that compel restraint.

In the past, many industries

which has per

stitutions of a free government.

of square dealing American business men, to use the same yardstick of honesty that governs most of us in our dealings with our fellowmen, or in language that they may under-Capital develops into large units stan, to suffer the penalty of 'criminal principle should not be denied to There is another reason Collective bargaining through fabulous contributions to the present the means of representatives selected by the employer and employe respec-tively, will be helpful, rather than Republican campaign money, of course, has been subharmful to the general interest. Be-sides, there is no ethical objection scribed in proper partisan zeal, but the great bulk has been given with that can be raised to it. We should not, by law, abridge a man's right the definite idea of gaining service in Many captains of industry, either to labor or to quit his employguided by a most dangerous indus However, neither labor nor trial philosophy, believe that in concapital should at any time or in any troversy between employer and employe their will should be enforced,

ircumstances ,take action that would put in jeopardy the public welfare. We need a definite and precise statement of policy as to what busispeak knowingly. I have passed through many serious industrial ness man and workingmen may do troubles. I know something of their psychology, the stages through which tion and collective action. The law now so nebulous that it almost turns upon the economic predelictions Disputes between labor of the judge or jury. This does not make for confidence in the courts nor position to gain the best bargain pos-sible characterizes the whole field of respect for the laws, nor for a healthy activity in production and healthy There surely will be results. exchange, whether it be product for distribution. product, or labor for money. If found ways by which co-operation strikes are prolonged public opinion may be encouraged without the destruction of enterprise. The rules of always settles them. Public opinion should determine results in America. business should be made more cer-Public opinion is the most interesting tain so that on a stable basis, men may move with confidence. Government, however should proernment to inquire into the facts of a

vide the means in the treatment of its employes, to keep in touch with conditions and to rectify wrong. It is needless to say that in order to be consistent, facts should at all times justify the pre-supposition that the compensated.

government employes are properly war, the rolling stock was sadly be conserved; if labor in immature ficient revenues on which credit could years is permitted by one generation, be allowed by the banks. Moral asit is practicing unfairness to the sistance was withheld because of next. Agriculture is but another form of industry. In fact, it is the basis of industry because upon it depends the food supply. The drift from countrytaxes on the earnings of the wage-earner, of the salaried and profes-sional man, of the agricultural produc-recital of experience. Unrest has been reinforced in no small degree by portents. If our growth in manufacbe sharply modified. I believe that the great mass of unassimilated turing in the next few years holds its of utility properties for personal gain. a better form of taxation than the so-aliens. Attracted by an unprecedent-called excess profits tax may be found ed demand for labor, they have come sary for America to import foodto our shores by the thousands. As stuffs. It therefore devolves upon they have become acquainted with government, through intensive scienthe customs and opportunities of tific co-operation to help in main-American life, thousands of them taining as nearly as possible have become citizens and are owners isting balance between food producof their own homes. However, the tion and consumption. work of assimilation too long was not inspire individual effort unless merely automatic. One million six profits, all things considered, are hundred thousand foreign born in equal to those in other activities. An additional check to depleted ranks in this country cannot read or write our the field would be the establishment language. Our interest in them in of modern state rural school codes. the main has been simply as laborers, The federal government should main tain active sponsorship of this. Rural ment which makes civilization endur ing if they did not desire for their children educational opportunities madic, creating the problem of excomparable to those in the cities. The But stuffs is no indication of what the the situation. Unfamiliar with law. producer receives. There are too many turn-overs between the two. ciples of our government, they have Society and government, particularly fallen an easy prey to unpatriotic and designing persons. Public opinion has had no influence upon them. because they have been isolated from the currents of opinion, all due to markets. our language. It is the duty of the federal government to stimulate the ment can profitably expend work of Americanization on the part cies, state governments and industry that have suffered from chronic restold storage and ordinarily foreigner with European standards no attempt was made to educate him to domestic ideals, for the simple

storage is a boon to humanity, and reason that it adversely affected the ledger. It has been my observation regulation and inasmuch as it beguage, yields to a controlling public comes a part of interstate commerce, opinion and respects our laws; tegovernment. Supplies are gathered to American life develops, his interin from the farm in times of plenty. They can easily be fed out to the consumer in such manner as to keep the demand in excess of that part of oppressive the supply which is released from measures in the face of mere evistorage . This is an unfair practice dence of misunderstanding. We have a composite nation. The Almighty and should be stopp there should be a time doubtless intended it to be such. We which perishable foodstuffs should not be stored. Every successful mod-ern business enterprise has its purunless we demonstrate the difference between despotism and democracy. chasing, producing and selling de-The farmer has mainwar days is not present now, and we tained only one, the producing department. It is not only fair that he be enabled both to purchase and to tunity, to the statutory provisions passed in time of peace for the gensell advantageously, but it is absolutely necessary because eral welfare. There is no condition come a competitor with the manufac-

the legislative au-laffairs of government. Many of th branches of the government which the general welfare if the practical experience of the farmer were an element in their administration. To of man prompts him to play for governmental advantage, and the success which has been achieved in this particular, has led to the formation whom he seeks to arouse, in time, Commission are administered by business men. Does anyone contribute of groups which seek this very advantage. We are a busy people, preoccupied in too large degree with
purely commercial considerations, and
we have not recognized as a state of the beauty property of the banks,

of its beauty and their mental attitude, so that when
the law lays hand upon his wilful
menace to government, the purpose
menace to government, the purpose
or to the stability of menace to government. or to the stability of manufacturing and trade units, or to the agencies interested in exporting?

Our objectives should be a detions of government, rather than sue of the question of law-enforce- of occupancy uncertain, the renter against administrative policy. There ment. The executive obligation, both strips land of its fertile elements, and national and state, on assuming the each year diminishes our national asoath of office is to "preserve, protect sets. and defend the constitution of the United States." The constitution, on acts, encouragement has come to its essence, is the license and limithousands who find that industry, tation given to and placed upon the character and intelligence are a gold-The legislative en security to the law-making body. The legislative en security to the people's banker, branch of government is subjected to the government of the United States, the rule of the majority. The public Multiply our home owners, and you official who falls to enforce the law, will make the way of the seditious is an enemy both to the constitution and to the American principle of matching the picture of American life more formille barries and to the American principle of matching the property of series and the picture of the jority rule. It would seem quite families, happily a part of garden and unnecessary for any candidate for the flowers all their own, and you will presidency to say that he does not find new streams running into the intend to violate his oath of office. national current of patriotism. Help Anyone who is false to that oath it to equalize the burdens of taxation more unworthy than the law violator himself.

Morals cannot easily be produced whose property is in sight. In shert, Morals cannot easily be produced by statute. The writ of injunction should not be abused. Intended as a safeguard to person and property, it could easily by abuse cease to be the ter of their own roof, will look upon protective device it was intended to government with affection, recognizing that in protecting it, they pro-Capital develops into large units without violence to public sentiment or injury to public interest—the same principle should not be denied to try under Democratic rule has been widely diffused. widely diffused. Never before has the great mass of the people shared in the blessing of plenty. There is much to be done, howevr, in multiplying our home owners. will bring more golden return to the

welfare of the republic. Common prudence would suggest that we increase to our utmost, our area of tillable land. The race be tween increased consumption and added acreage has been an unequal Modern methods of soil treatone. ment have been helpful, but they have their limitations. There are still vast empires in extent, in our humanity. They require only the applied genius of men, to cover them with the bloom and harvest of human necessities. The government should turn its best engineering talent to the task of irrigation projects. Every dollar spent will yield compensating

food supply leads very quickly to the

closely related matter of transportation. There is no one thing which conditions than the insufficiency of our transportation facilities. Both the railroads and the public are to blame. There has been no material It addition to the total mileage in the last ten years, and the increase in terminals has been much less than required. At the beginning of the duced and inadequate. The public The child life of the nations should had not given in pay for service, suftering operations, and the exploitation Abuses were not general, were sufficient to bring the entire railroad systems of the country disrepute. The good suffered with the evil. When the transportation lines were taken over by the government, they were barely able to limp through the task of the day. Unity in operation, the elimination of the long haul, and the merging of every mile of track and terminal and every car, and engine into a co-ordinated plan of operation, enabled the government to transport troops and supplies at the same time affording, under great stress, a satisfactory outlet for our industries. It should be remembered in this connection that plemented transportation by which conveyed oil for commercial too purposes, we should not, in all probability have been able to throw our win the war. Any attempt to disnot modernizing local marketing credit the federal operation of railfacilities. Municipalities must in roads during the years of grave emer-large measure interest themselves in, gency is unfair. In the case of those not directly control community who know the facts it is insincere. Too importance that the federal govern- who directed this work, nor of the and effort in helping to evolve meth- under the discouraging conditions of ods and to show their virtues. The poor equipment. But all of this is farmer raises his crop and the price water over the wheel. The problem which he receives is determined by of the railroads is still with us. The supply and demand. His products in government and the public should eef and pork and produce, pass into render every co-operation in the utwhen most good faith, to give thorough test they reach the consumer the law of to private ownership. The railroads supply and demand does not obtain. have had their lesson. Government The preservation of foodstuffs by cold regulation is accepted now as not not However, as a conserving process to the utility the time has come for its vigilant Financial credit is necessary to physical rehabilitation and it should be sufficient for the periods of maximum demand. We should not lose of supplementary service by water navigation project, particularly should claim the interest of the government. About one-third of states would be supplied with an outlet for every ton of their exports. The opportunity to make of the lake The opportunity to harbors great ocean ports of entry is inspiring to contemplate. crop-moving period, the call on the railroads is staggering. Grain piles up in the elevators. With stagnation more or less general, the farmer sells his product under the most unfavorable conditions. The trackage and the terminals in middle states particularly, are clogged with this traffic turer for labor. He has been unable to compete in the past and his help of freight is inevitable. The solution would be simplified by utilizing the The greatest measure of indi-freedom consistent with the Therefore the right of co-operative vidual freedom consistent with the safety of our institutions should be given. Excessive regulation causes manifestations that compel restraint. The tolice power, therefore, is called not been sufficiently represented in (Continued on Page Seven.) waterways. Aside from this, the ac-cruing gain from every crop would be

consideration for the reason that